

desirable to separate the marine from the fresh-water species.

Shells imbedded in chalk, limestone, &c., often require much labour to display their more delicate and important characters. For clearing chalk specimens, a stout penknife, and a few gravers or gouges of various sizes, will be necessary; and by a little practice, the collector may readily expose the spines of the *Plagiostoma* (*Lign.* 92.), and the beaks and hinge of *Inocerami* (*Lign.* 93.), &c. The shells in compact stone, as those of the mountain limestone, must generally be cleared with the hammer and chisel. Common species may be broken out, and, from several examples, probably one or two will be found perfect; but choice and rare specimens should not be thus risked; they will amply repay the trouble of the less expeditious method, of chiselling away the surrounding stone.

To determine the names of the specimens that he has collected should be the next care of the student. No method will so readily initiate the young collector in fossil conchology, as the careful examination of a small series of the common species, with their names attached.\* By the geological map,† the nature of the deposit in which the

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\* Such a series may be obtained at very little cost, of dealers in objects of natural history; as, Messrs. Stutchbury, Tennant, Sowerby, &c. See Appendix.

† A Geological Map of England and Wales, coloured by Mr. Woodward, under the direction of R. I. Murchison, Esq.